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ATTORNEY DOCKET NO. CONFIRMATION NO. APPLICATION NO. FILING DATE FIRST NAMED INVENTOR 3624 04/06/2001 P20494 Masaaki Nakashima 09/826,922 **EXAMINER** 7055 08/24/2004 GREENBLUM & BERNSTEIN, P.L.C. HANEY, MATTHEW J 1950 ROLAND CLARKE PLACE PAPER NUMBER ART UNIT RESTON, VA 20191 2613

DATE MAILED: 08/24/2004

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

			Application No.	·	Applicant(s)		
Office Action Summary			09/826,922		NAKASHIMA ET AL.		
		-	Examiner		Art Unit		
			Matthew Haney		2613		
The Period for Re	e MAILING DATE of this commu	nication appea	ers on the cover s	heet with the co	orrespondence address	_	
THE MAIL - Extensions after SIX (6 - If the period - If NO period - Failure to re Any reply re	ENED STATUTORY PERIOD IN LING DATE OF THIS COMMUN of time may be available under the provision of the maximum of the form of the maximum of the provision of the maximum of the provision of the maximum	NICATION. as of 37 CFR 1.136(amunication. (30) days, a reply wistatutory period will allow will, by statute, ca	a). In no event, howeve thin the statutory minim apply and will expire SIX use the application to be	ur, may a reply be time um of thirty (30) days ((6) MONTHS from the	ely filed will be considered timely. he mailing date of this communication.		
Status			v				
1)☐ Res	ponsive to communication(s) fil	ed on					
2a)☐ This	action is FINAL .	ion is FINAL . 2b) This action is non-final.					
	Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under <i>Ex parte Quayle</i> , 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.						
Disposition o	of Claims						
 4) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are pending in the application. 4a) Of the above claim(s) is/are withdrawn from consideration. 5) Claim(s) is/are allowed. 6) Claim(s) 1-12 is/are rejected. 7) Claim(s) is/are objected to. 8) Claim(s) are subject to restriction and/or election requirement. 							
Application P	apers						
10)∭ The ∈ Appl Repl	specification is objected to by the drawing(s) filed on is/are icant may not request that any objected to accement drawing sheet(s) including oath or declaration is objected to	e: a) accept ection to the dra g the correction	wing(s) be held in is required if the d	abeyance. See rawing(s) is obje	37 CFR 1.85(a). cted to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).		
Priority under	r 35 U.S.C. § 119						
 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f). a) All b) Some * c) None of: 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received. 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)). * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received. 							
Attachment(s)							
1) Notice of R 2) Notice of D 3) Information	eferences Cited (PTO-892) raftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (F Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or)/Mail Date		Pa _l 5) [] No	erview Summary (F per No(s)/Mail Date tice of Informal Pat er:			

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DETAILED ACTION

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Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 1. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:
 - (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.
- 2. Claims 1, 2, 11 and 12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ackland in view of Tsuji (US 5,258,834). Ackland teaches of a solid-state image device having an image sensor (Page 22, Column 2, First Paragraph); a controller for controlling the horizontal and vertical scan direction of an image portion of said image sensor; a scan control device which controls the scanning operation of said image sensor; and having one of said scan control device and said controller integrated on a common chip (Note: Figure 4 shows the cmos circuit with horizontal and vertical scanning capabilities, Along with Page 24, Column 1, first paragraph CMOS APS has the ability to integrate much of the camera timing, control and signal processing circuitry onto the same die).

Ackland does not teach of the use of devices use in an endoscope, however,

Tsuji does (Fig. 1, Reference Number 2a shows a CCD camera setup placed at the end

of an endoscope along with control capabilities located at the other end of the endosope

and a monitoring device included with the device). It would have been obvious to one of

ordinary skill in the art to place the integrated chip at the end of the endoscope in order

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for the tube to be made smaller so that the tube could be maneuvered in smaller orifices of the body.

Claims 5-10 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ackland in view of Tsuji as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Yokoyama (US 6,381,163).

Most of the limitations of the claims are mentioned in the above rejection of Claim

1. Ackland does not teach of a scan direction changing device wherein said scan direction changing device causes the controller to change the scan direction of the image sensor; scan direction changing device comprising a vertical scan direction changing member to change the scan direction of the image senor in the vertical direction and a horizontal scan direction changing member to change the scan direction of the image sensor in the lateral direction, however, Yokoyama (US 5381163) does (As seen in Figure 52, the registers control the address scanning of the image and then a control though the use of a switch or button can be sent to Reference Number 512 (Rotation/Mirror image assigning signal) to change the orientation of the picture before display). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use the circuit like in Figure 52 in order to be able to rotate in 90-degree increments or to flip the image. The use of the circuit in Figure 52 allows for the use of only one control switch (or two control switches if desired), which would make using the endoscope easier.

Claims 3 and 4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Ackland in view of Tsuji as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Kiriyama (US 6,493,025).

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Most of the limitations of the claims are mentioned in the above rejection of Claim

1. Ackland does teach of white balance placed after the A/D converter in the imageprocessing portion (Figure 7). Ackland an image processing device for processing the
A/D-converted output signal, and a D/A converter for carrying out D/A conversions,
however, Kiriyama does (Figure 2 shows the A/D converter followed by the digital signal
processor and then sent to the interface (Note: It is deemed obvious that if the interface
(i.e. a monitor) was analog then a D/A converter would have been necessary after the
digital signal processor)(Official Notice). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary
skill in the art to incorporate the image-processing device after the A/D converter and
before the D/A converter so that the processing can be done in the digital domain,
which offers easier manipulation of data (i.e. white balance).

Conclusion

3. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Fossum (US 5,841,126) discloses a single substrate device which is formed to have an image acquisition device and a controller, where the controller controls the system operation. Omachi (US 4,636,783) discloses a shift-register setup that can be used to rotate an image with a single control switch.

Olmstead (US 6,276,605) discloses that a CMOS circuit can be useful in integrated circuits in order to provide a more cost efficient means and to reduce the size of the integrated circuit.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Matthew Haney whose telephone number is 703-305-

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4915. The examiner can normally be reached on M-Th (7-4:30), Every Other Friday

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If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, Chris Kelley can be reached on 703-305-4856. The fax phone number for

the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the

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you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic

Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Matthew Haney Examiner

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mjh

CHRIS KELLEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER

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